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three miles due south of Mercersburg, Pa., on a country lane, I positively identified a male Nonpareil, in full plumage. The bird was first seen in a hedge of osage orange; thence it flew to a locust tree, where it was carefully observed. It behaved and looked like a wild bird and not like one that had escaped from captivity. With the Painted Bunting I have been familiar since boyhood, when I used to know it well at my home on the South Carolina coast.—ARCHIBALD RUTLEDGE, *Mercersburg, Pa.*

The Philadelphia Vireo (Vireosylva philadelphica) in the Province of Quebec.—At the conclusion of his interesting paper in the April 'Auk' on the breeding of this species at Bergerville near Quebec, Mr. Harrison F. Lewis remarks that he has only been able to find two records of the bird's occurrence in the Province, both of which date back many years ago. May I be allowed to draw the attention of Mr. Lewis as well as that of other readers to the fact that at least nine examples have been recorded by me at Hatley, during the past few years, one on August 23, 1918, and eight during September and October, 1919. Out of these latter, two were obtained, one going to the Victoria Memorial Museum at Ottawa, the other still being in my possession, see 'Auk' Vol. XXXVI, 1919, p. 486, and 'Auk', Vol. XXXVIII, 1921, p. 53. Last year (1920) I did not see a single example either during the spring or fall migration. It will be noticed that with one exception all the birds seen by me were in the fall of 1919, the year they bred at Bergerville.—H. MOUSLEY, *Hatley, Que.*

Golden-winged Warbler at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—On September 4, 1921, at West Neebish, St. Mary's River about twenty miles southeast of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, I saw a male Golden-winged Warbler (*Vermivora chrysoptera*), the first I have ever seen in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. I believe this to be the most northern record for this warbler in Michigan, certainly for the eastern portion.—M. J. MAGEE, *Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.*

Golden-winged Warbler in Kansas.—On May 2, 1921, I collected a female Golden-Winged Warbler (*Vermivora chrysoptera*). It was taken in tne lower trees of some dense woods along Wakarusa Creek, in Douglas County, Kansas. The specimen is preserved in the Kansas University Museum.—E. RAYMOND HALL, *Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas.*

The Kentucky Warbler in Clarendon County, South Carolina.—Although the Kentucky Warbler (*Oporornis formosa*) is fairly common during the summer near Summerton, South Carolina, it was not until last year (1920) that I found evidence of its breeding. The earliest date that I have for its arrival in the spring is April 28, 1909, but I am unable to say how long it remains in the fall.

This warbler inhabits the heavily-timbered swamps. Its movements on the ground are quick and graceful and much resemble those of Swainson's Warbler. It is a persistent singer and its song so closely resembles the "ter-whee" chant of the Carolina Wren that a novice could easily mistake it.

On June 29, 1920, I was doing field work on the edge of a large swamp, two miles from my home. Among the oak and hickory trees that bordered the denser growth, a Kentucky Warbler was heard singing. He was among the lower branches of a poplar, about twenty feet up. A little further on the female was encountered: her nervousness and incessant chipping arousing my suspicions I watched her closely. She soon emerged from the grass with a worm and took it to an oak sprout, under which was a young bird, just able to fly. He had been only a short time out of the nest.

During the present year I did not visit any swamps until May 17, when a male was heard singing. On May 27 in another swamp, a young bird was seen, which was unable to fly: I caught and examined him. In the meanwhile the female trailed over the leaves, feigning a broken wing, and came within a foot or two of me. The male kept some distance away.

On June 10, 1921, a nest with four young was found. It was a quarter of a mile from the spot where I saw the young bird on May 27, and in the same swamp, near the stream which flowed through the swamp, I heard the loud, sharp clipping of *formosa*. Both birds had food in their bills. I retreated a short distance and quietly watched them. The female almost at once flew down to the base of a sapling and came up empty handed, so to speak. The male, more suspicious, perched on a low branch, twisting about and chipping. Not until the female came again with food did he muster courage to drop to the nest.

This nest was set flatly on the damp ground, at the base of a little sweet gum bush, and no attempt was made to conceal it; built of leaves with the stems pointing outward; lined with pine needles and black, hairlike fibers. The eyes of the young birds were just opening. This nest I now have in my collection.

Little seems to be known of this bird in South Carolina though it has been recorded as nesting in the counties of Greenville, Pickens, and Aiken. Mr. A. T. Wayne, the well-known authority, who resides at Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina, informs me that the Kentucky Warbler does not breed anywhere on the coast of the State. It is an uncommon bird in spring, he says, and most of his records are fall ones.

In view of the fact that all of my records were made in a limited area, this bird should prove to be, upon further search, a plentiful species as well as a common breeder.—E. VON S. DINGLE, *Summerton, S. C.*

Mockingbird and Catbird Wintering at Cumberland, Maryland.

—Mr. John A. Fulton of Cumberland, a very capable observer, writes me that on January 23, 1921, he heard and saw a Catbird in a thicket near the city, and that a Mockingbird wintered in the shrubbery around a residence in "The Dingle," an outlying residence district of the city.—G. EIFRIG, *Oak Park, Ill.*

Early Spring Records at Hatley, Stanstead County, Que.—I suppose the very early and abnormal spring of 1921 has been the means of creating innumerable ornithological, as well as entomological and botanical records. Most of the early wild flowers are at least a fortnight in advance of previous years, and amongst the birds the following are ahead of any previous records during the past eleven years, viz.: Bittern (13 days), Wilson's Snipe (14), Red-shouldered Hawk (10), Belted Kingfisher (5), Ruby-throated Hummingbird (7), Rusty Blackbird (12), White-throated Sparrow (6), Cliff Swallow (8), Black and White Warbler (4), Black-throated Blue Warbler (2), Ruby-crowned Kinglet (6), Bluebird (8). At the time of writing (May 14) the real warbler wave has not yet set in, the only species present being males of the Black and White, Black-throated Blue, Myrtle, and Black-throated Green.—H. MOUSLEY, *Hatley, Que.*

Unusual Winter Occurrences at Chicago.—The last unusually mild winter (1920–21) had some curious effects on the movements of several species of birds. There was an invasion of the Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker (*Picoides arcticus*) if the seeing and reporting of about fifteen specimens may be so termed. They appeared in October, despite the warmth of this month, and were seen in many places in and about the city. I saw three in one day at Millers, Indiana, in the dunes, on November 26, 1920. The previous winters we had the Bohemian Waxwing, the Evening Grosbeak, both in numbers, the Pine Grosbeak, the Crossbills, and the Redpolls, and now the Three-toed Woodpecker. We must be getting an arctic reputation among the birds up north.

A belated Lincoln's Sparrow was secured by Mr. S. S. Gregory at Beach near Waukegan, on December 26, 1920.

At the same place a Black-crowned Night Heron in immature plumage was shot on January 4, 1921.

Harris's Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*) seems to be shifting its migration routes farther east, at least it is seen more often of late. Mr. H. L. Stoddard saw one in Jackson Park in September, and took several in the Sand Dunes, Lake County, Indiana.

A shifting of breeding range northward, probably owing to the mildness of the winter, seems to have occurred in the case of the Tufted Titmouse, at River Forest. About eight of them came into Thatcher's Woods there, during the winter, and in April were seen inspecting holes in the trees.